



CHECKLIST AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PROJECTS

Exhibit E-5

CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROJECTS - 58.36

GRANTEE:

SUB GRANTEE:

NAME OF PROJECT:

CONTRACT NUMBER: #

PREPARED BY:

IMPACT CATEGORIES	NO IMPACT	POTENTIALLY BENEFICIAL	POTENTIALLY ADVERSE	REQUIRES MORE STUDY	NEEDS MITIGATION	REQUIRES MODIFICATION	Attach a separate page(s) on which you respond to each of the criteria. Attach all/any supporting documentation and material
I. Land Development							
a. Conformance with Comprehensive Planning/Zoning:							
b. Compatibility and urban Impact.							
c. Slope							
d. Erosion							
e. Soil Suitability							
f. Energy Consumption							
g. Hazards, Nuisances, and Site Safety:							
1. Site Hazards:							
2. Traffic:							
3. Natural:							
h. HUD ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS - PART 51 (B)(C)(D)(J)							
(B) NOISE							Review Figure 9
(C) HAZARDOUS SITINGS: Above Ground							Review Figure 10
(D) AIRPORT CLEAR ZONES							Review Figures 11/12
(J) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE Executive Order 12898							Review Figure 13
i. TOXIC CHEMICALS/RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (HUD Notice 79-33)							Review Attachment F
II. AIR QUALITY							Review Attachment B
III. HISTORY: Properties, Archaeological, Cultural The Natl Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Protection & Enhancement of Cultural Environment							Review Attachment A

IMPACT CATEGORIES	NO IMPACT	POTENTIALLY BENEFICIAL	POTENTIALLY ADVERSE	REQUIRES MORE STUDY	NEEDS MITIGATION	REQUIRES MODIFICATION	Attach a separate page(s) on which you respond to each of the criteria. Attach all/any supporting documentation and material
IV. Socioeconomic							
a. Demographic/Character Changes							
b. Displacement							
c. Employment and Income							
V. Community Facilities and Services							
a. Educational Facilities							
b. Commercial Facilities							
c. Health Care							
d. Social Services							
e. Solid Waste							
f. Waste Water							
g. Storm Water							
h. Water Supply							
i. Public Safety:							
1. Police							
2. Fire							
3. Emergency/Medical:							
j. Open Space/Recreation:							
1. Open Space							
2. Recreation							
3. Cultural Facility							
k. Transportation							
VI. Natural Features							
a. Water Resources – Sole Source Acquifers							Review Attachment E
b. Surface Waters							
c. Floodplain Mgmt & Wetland Protection							Review Figures 1 and 2
1. Fld Disaster Prot Act of 1973 as amended							
2. Exec.Ord.11988 Floodplain Mgt - Eight Step Process							Review Figures 4 thru 6
3. Exec. Ord. 1990 Protection of Wetland - Eight Step Process							Review Figures 4 thru 7

IMPACT CATEGORIES	NO IMPACT	POTENTIALLY BENEFICIAL	POTENTIALLY ADVERSE	REQUIRES MORE STUDY	NEEDS MITIGATION	REQUIRES MODIFICATION	Attach a separate page(s) on which you respond to each of the criteria. Attach all/any supporting documentation and material
d. COASTAL BARRIERS	** NOT APPLICABLE IN REGION EIGHT **						
e. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS - The Wild & Scenic Rivers Act of 1968							Review Attachment C
f. FARMLANDS PROTECTION - Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981							
g. ENDANGERED SPECIES - The Endangered Species Act of 1973							Review Attachment B
VII. ALL LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS							
SUMMARY OF CONDITION, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS:							
PROJECT MODIFICATIONS AND ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED:							
ADDITIONAL STUDIES PERFORMED (ATTACH STUDY OR SUMMARY)							
MITIGATION MEASURES NEEDED OR ALTERNATIVES PROPOSED:							

****ALL COMPLIANCE DOCUMENTS MUST BE ATTACHED****

FINDING

The ECO has compared the project with the above cited authorities and:

- Project is in compliance with all applicable laws & regulations. ☐ YES ☐ NO
- An EIS is required? ☐ YES ☐ NO
- A Finding of No Significant Impact can be made. The project will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. A finding of No Significant Impact and a Notice of Intent to Request Release of Funds (Combined FONSI-NOI/RROF E-7) will be prepared. (Send completed checklist and all attachments, Combined FONSI-NOI/RROF publication, and RROF/CERT to DCD.)

SIGNED BY PREPARER _____ DATE _____

SIGNED BY ECO: _____ DATE _____

EXHIBIT E-5

ENVIRONMENT ASSESSMENT CHECKLIST QUESTIONS

To complete the checklist ask yourself the following questions under each criteria or follow the specific instruction provided

I. LAND DEVELOPMENT

a. Conformance with Comprehensive Plans and Zoning

1. Is the proposal consistent with completed components of the local or regional comprehensive plan, whether adopted or in draft state? Is there a relevant state plan and is the proposal consistent?
2. Is the proposed project consistent with other plans including those prepared by area wide planning agencies, special districts and boards and state agencies in various functional areas?
3. Is the proposed project consistent with adopted community or area wide policies and goals?
4. Does the proposed project comply with existing zoning and subdivision regulation? If not, does the proposal require a zoning variance?

b. Compatibility and Urban Impact

1. What are the existing land uses adjacent to the proposed project? Do those whose property abuts, and neighbors, think the proposed project will be incompatible with existing uses?
2. Will the project have an adverse effect on the economy of a core city area? Will it contribute to urban sprawl? Will it displace economic activity from a central business district?
3. Will the proposed project result in induced development which will alter existing land use or which will be incompatible with the existing scale and density of development? Are the changes that will result from any induced development regarded by the community as beneficial or negative?
4. Does the proposed project contribute to reducing the racial, ethnic and income segregation of the area's housing?

c. Slope

1. Does the proposal call for development on a steep slope and, if so, does its design plan include measures to overcome potential erosion, slope stability and runoff problems?
2. Does the county, local or site-specific soil survey mention that slopes are unstable for any of the soils on the site?
3. Is there a history of slope failure in the project area environs?
4. Is there visual indication of previous slides or slumps in the project area, such as cracked walls or tilted trees or fences?

d. Erosion

1. Does the project involve development of an erosion sensitive area (near water, on a steep slope, on a sandy or silty soil)? If so, is erosion control included as part of the plan?
2. Does the proposed project create slopes by cut and fill?
3. Does site clearance require vegetation removal? How many acres will be cleared and for how long?
4. Is there evidence of erosion or sedimentation?

e. Soil Suitability

1. Is there any visible evidence of soil problems--foundation cracking or settling, basement flooding, etc.--in the neighborhood of the project site?
2. Have soil bores been made for the area? Do they indicate marginal or unsatisfactory soil conditions?
3. If the answer to either of the above questions is yes and the proposed project involves either new construction or very substantial rehabilitation activities, does the project design include appropriate mitigation measures to address the problem of poor soil conditions?

f. Energy Consumption

1. Does the location of the site have any special energy related advantages or disadvantages? Can these be maximized or overcome?
2. Have the architectural plans taken full advantage of potential energy saving measures, such as insulation, window design and placement, lighting, heating, cooling and hot water systems? Are they in conformance with HUD Minimum Property Standards and other applicable energy saving codes?
3. Is the location of the project in close proximity to transit, shopping, services and employment locations?

g. Hazards, Nuisances and Site Safety

1. **Site Hazards:** Shadows, inadequate street lighting, uncontrolled access to lakes and streams, improperly screened drains or catchment areas, steep stairs or walks, overgrown brush, lack of access for emergency vehicles, hazardous waste dumps, uranium mill tailings, used as foundation or building material, radioactive reclaimed phosphate land, facilities handling chemicals and/or petrochemicals of an explosive or fire prone nature.
2. **Traffic:** circulation conflicts, road safety, and exposure to radiation or toxic substances.
3. **Natural Hazards:** Climatic: wind, droughts, floods, lightning, hurricanes, tornadoes, hail and snowstorms; Geological: erosion, landslides, volcanoes, earthquakes; Biological: infestations, allergies, bacterial, viral and fungal diseases.
 - a. Does the project involve any of the potential hazards listed above? Any that are not listed including hazards created by project construction, operation and design as well as those existing on and near the site?
 - b. Are there project users or neighboring populations whose special health and safety needs are not anticipated in the project design? Have actions been taken to protect children from "attractive nuisances?" Have measures been taken to reduce the potential and temporary walkways and traffic around construction sites?

8. HUD ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS - 51(B)(C)(D)(J)

(B) NOISE - Figure 9

Law/Regulation: Noise Control Act 42U.S.C. 4903, 24 CFR 51(B)-Potentially applicable to All Proposed Activities. Recipients must take into consideration the noise criteria and standards in the environmental review process and consider ameliorative actions when noise sensitive land development is proposed in high noise exposure areas.

Summary - Noise is defined as any unwanted sound that disturbs human activity. In the urban environment noise is due primarily to vehicular traffic, air traffic, heavy machinery and heating, ventilation and air-conditions operations. The prime concern of a CDBG environment impact assessment for noise should be the effect of existing and projected noise levels on the proposed activities and facilities.

Compliance:

1. If your project is industrial or commercial, indicate this in the checklist. You need do nothing further to comply. These types of activities are considered "not noise sensitive."
2. If your project involves the construction of housing and other noise sensitive uses such as housing facilities, nursing homes, college dormitories, hospitals, libraries, you must take specific measurements to determine if any of the following conditions exist:
 - (a) major roadways within 1,000 feet of the site, (10,000+ vehicles/day),
 - (b) railroads within 3,000 feet of the site,
 - (c) airports within 15 miles of the site. ALL MILITARY AIRPORTS are considered involved. ONLY THOSE CIVIL AIRPORTS LISTED BELOW are considered involved in Region VIII based upon regularly scheduled commercial jet traffic.

Cedar City-----Cedar City Municipal
 Logan-----Logan-Cache
 St. George-----St. George Municipal
 Salt Lake City-----Salt Lake City International
 Vernal-----Vernal

3. If any of the above circumstances exist you must contact DCD to obtain a copy of the HUD Noise Assessment Guidelines. The proscribed process contained in the Guidelines must be completed to determine noise involvement and the development of a mitigation strategy, if necessary.

4. No new residential construction will be allowed if the decibel level is above 75 db.

5. Rehabilitation to existing residential structures must be addressed in the identical manner as new construction. However, after performing the necessary calculations, you may rehabilitate an existing structure that exceeds the 65-db levels. This can be done by notifying the resident of the existing condition and obtaining written consent to continue the project (see Figure 9 for a sample Owner/Occupant Waiver).

(C) HAZARDOUS SITINGS: Above Ground - FIGURE 10

NOTE THE TWO EXCEPTIONS BELOW

<p>1-Compliance and review doesn't apply to a property owner's personal storage tanks for residential use.</p>
<p>2-For the purpose of this impact category the term "rehabilitation" or "modernization" refers only to such repairs and renovation of a building or buildings as will result in an increased number of people being exposed to hazardous operations by increasing residential densities, converting the type of use of a building to habitation, or making a vacant building habitable</p>

Law/Regulation: HUD Notice 79-33 24 CFR-Potentially applicable to all proposed activities Part 51(C)(D). These are regulatory compliance requirements, not mandated Federal regulation compliance. Applicable to sites located near operations handling conventional fuels or chemicals of an explosive or flammable nature.

Summary - Both people and property are at significant risk to exposure from the explosion and thermal radiation (fire) when projects are located too close to storage containers of hazardous gas and liquids or chemicals of a flammable or explosive nature. The concern is (a) above ground hazards (b) within one mile of the project site (c) in direct line of site.

Compliance:

1. Make a site review of the project, identify any **EXPOSING HAZARDS ABOVE GROUND**, Figure 10, that are **VISIBLE** within one mile of the site, i.e., storage tanks, holding facilities, process vessels, tank truck AND parking areas, railroad freight yards or sidings, transmission lines which may be used to store, process or transport **HAZARDOUS** products, using **Figure 10**.

2. You may also want to contact the local fire department or fire prevention bureau.

3. If a hazardous determination is made and you are increasing the number of people or structures at the project site, **YOU MUST MITIGATE!** Contact DCD for a copy of HUD's Urban Development Siting with Respect to Hazardous Commercial/Industrial Facilities to determine the necessary mitigation requirements.

4. Housing rehabilitation to an existing structure that is occupied where the result of your project will not increase the population at the site is the only project that does not have to mitigate. However it is still necessary for the ECO to notify the homeowner of the condition and obtain a release from them to proceed with the proposed work. Adjust Figure 9 to use as a waiver

5. If no above ground hazards are determined, indicate this on the checklist.

(D) AIRPORT CLEAR ZONES - FIGURES 11/12

Summary - The purpose of this regulation is to promote compatible land uses around civil airports and military airfields by identifying suitable land uses for Runway Protection Zones at civil airports and for Clear Zones and Accident Potential Zones at military airfields. Potential aircraft accident problems that are inevitable side effects of aircraft operations make some types of development incompatible or unsuitable for locations in the immediate vicinity of airports and airfields.

Compliance:

1. An Airport Clear Zone (civil airports) as determined by the Federal Aviation Administration, is considered to be a trapezoidal area that may extend up to a maximum of 2500 feet from the end of the runway. The specific airport operators must supply actual length. The military has identified two zones. In total they extend about 15,000 feet from the end of the runway and are a maximum of 3,000 feet wide.

2. Ask yourself these questions:

- a. Will any part of the proposed project be sited in a Clear Zone? You can make this determination by observation or obtaining airport maps available from the air comptroller of the airport possibly involved.
- b. If the project site is not within a designated clear zone, indicate this on the checklist
- c. If the project appears to be within the clear zone contact the state for the HUD guidelines that must be reviewed (Transmittal Handbook No 1390.4) before the project can commence.
- d. **New** projects may be done within a clear zone only if the facility meets the conditions of an "acceptable use" identified in the manual above
- e. **Rehabilitation** of an existing structure in a Clear Zone may be done only if the applicant documents that he/she is aware of the existing condition for potential accidents and approves the rehabilitation being done. Use Figure 9 as a sample to develop this form.
- f. In either case, assistance may be provided only if the proposed project or facility is one which is not frequently used or occupied by people and the airport operator will provide written assurances that the land is not planned for acquisition as part of a clear zone acquisition program.
- g. If a Clear Zone is owned by an airport, the airport must determine what facilities can be constructed on it.

(J) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE - - FIGURE 13

Law/Regulations: Executive Order 12898

Summary: Grantees need to document that these funds will not be used for an activity or in such a manner that the finished project will result in the separation, segregation or discrimination of low/moderate income or minority groups in any way from the rest of society. The concern expressed by this Executive Order is that there may be specific projects, particularly but not limited to housing projects, where it may appear that the federal funds are being used to develop projects that segregate LMI persons from higher income individuals by trying to force them into areas or locations that are actually adverse sites, specifically because of the low income or minority status.

Compliance: The ECO must evaluate the whole action being undertaken with HUD funds, even if the funds are only a portion of the overall project. That individual must specifically indicate on the checklist in words similar to the following that the notion of Environmental Justice and been evaluated ant "there

will be no activity performed with these funds that will in any way create discrimination or isolation of minority or low income individuals based on the siting or purpose of this project.”

I. TOXIC CHEMICALS/RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS - ATTACHMENT F

Law/Regulations: HUD Notice 79-33

Summary: The grantee must review the most recent notice of HUD's EPA Super Fund Program (CERCLIS). This listing identifies site locations of hazardous and toxic wastes. If a project is proposed within a mile radius of such a site the following process must be observed.

Compliance:

1. Contact the Chief of the Super Fund Program Section in the Regional EPA office in Denver (This is currently Paul Mushovic. Ph - 1-303-293-1537. Provide the exact distance from the proposed loan structure to the EPA identified site(s).
2. Ask the Chief for a determination as to whether or not this is an Acceptable Separation Distance, or information from him as to whether or not the EPA sites have been properly contained.
3. If EPA will not comment, you must contact the State Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Environmental Response & Mediation, Kent Grey, Director; Contact people: Brad Johnson, Ursula Truman (538-6338), or State Hazardous Waste Office, Dennis Downs (538-6170). Request the same information.
4. If neither of these agencies will identify any special care that must be observed on your part, document on the Site Specific Checklist the process you have gone through and evidence to the contrary, you intent to proceed as planned.

II AIR QUALITY - ATTACHMENT D

Law/Regulation: Clean Air Act 42 U.S.C. 7400, et. seq. Potentially applicable to all proposed activities. Air quality is an impact category for which specific Federal and non-federal governmental standards exist.

Summary: Consideration of air quality involves both analyzing the impact of the proposed project on air quality in the community and the impact of the existing environment on the proposed project forecasting. It depends on project size, type and its location (i.e., the suitability of the particular location for the type of project planned. Such consideration might, for example, argue against siting elderly housing adjacent to an expressway.

Compliance:

1. Ask yourself the following questions:
 - a. Does the project require an installation permit, operating permit or indirect source permit under local pollution control agency rules? If so, have permit requirements been satisfied?
 - b. Is the project located in the vicinity of a monitoring station where air quality violations have been registered. If so, will the project exacerbate air quality problems in the area?
 - c. If the project or its potential users would be particularly sensitive to existing air pollution levels, or those expected 10 and 20 years hence, has the project been designed to mitigate possible adverse effects?
 - d. Will the proposal establish a trend that, if continued, may lead to violation of air quality standards in the future?
 - e. Will the proposed project have parking facilities for 2,000 cars (outside an SMSA) or generate traffic of a corresponding magnitude?
2. Review the letter from Air Quality, Attachment D. If, after reading through this letter, you are able to determine that your project has been identified as one in which it not necessary for you to contact the Air Quality Bureau, highlight or underline the part of the letter referring to your project, indicate this determination on the checklist, and attach a copy of the letter.

3. If your project is not one of those identified, complete the necessary compliance with this regulation by contacting the Air Quality Bureau regarding your project specifically. If mitigation is required, indicate how that will be accomplished. Attach the response to the checklist.

III. HISTORY: Properties, Archaeological, Cultural - ATTACHMENT A

Laws/Regulations: National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Executive Order 11593, and Preservation of Historic and Archaeological Data Act of 1974-Potentially applicable to **ALL** proposed actions. These acts deal with the protection and/or preservation of sites/structures/districts included or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and Properties and the preservation of scientific and historical, prehistoric and archaeological data.

Summary - take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structures or objects that might have significant associations with historic, architectural, archaeological or cultural events, persons, groups, and social or artistic movements.

Compliance:

1. Read the **Programmatic Agreement (PA), Attachment A**

2. Perform a site inspection of the property or area to identify and evaluate the project in relation to information contained in the Programmatic Agreement

3. Ask the following questions:

- a. Does the site contain a structure over 50 years of age or is the site in proximity to a structure (1/4 mile) that is over 50 years of age?
- b. If a structure over 50 years has been identified as part of the project has a Reconnaissance Level Survey already been performed and approved by the SHPO?
- c. ***Is the site identified on the National Register of Historic Properties or does it appear to meet the eligibility criteria for the National Register?*** Does the locality have an inventory of historic places?
- d. **Does there appear to be possible archaeological significance at the site of the proposed project?**
- e. Are there other properties, including structures fifty (50) or more years old, within the boundaries or in the vicinity of the project that appear to be historic and would thus ordinarily require consultation with the SHPO (State Historic Preservation Officer)?
- f. What are the materials that will be replaced if the project involves rehabilitation?
- g. Is this project the replacement or rehabilitation of a public improvement?
- h. Is the improvement to be conducted in a public right-of-way?
- i. Has the land already been disturbed?

4. Determine Impact Status Category by locating the project activity in the Programmatic Agreement (PA) and following PA. instructions for compliance.

5. Attach Compliance Documentation or explain and attach your rationale for determination of Impact selected.

6. If the project cannot be determined "No Effect, No Impact" using the information in the PA begin consultation with the Division of History. Attachment A-1 is a sample of a possible letter to begin such consultation. The SHPO has 30 days from the receipt of documentation to respond.

IV. SOCIOECONOMIC

a. Demographic/Community Character Changes:

1. What is/are the identifiable community(ies) within the sphere of likely impact of the proposed project? What are the factors which contribute to the character of the community(ies)?
2. Will the proposed project significantly alter the demographic characteristics of the community?
3. Will the proposed project result in physical barriers or difficult access which will isolate a particular neighborhood or population group, making access to local services, facilities and institutions or other parts of the city more difficult?
4. Will the proposed project severely alter residential, commercial or industrial uses?
5. Will the proposed project destroy or harm any community institution, such as a neighborhood church?

b. Displacement:

1. Will the project directly displace individuals or families? How many persons? Is the displacement covered by the Uniform Relocation Act and are funds available for payments?
2. Will the project destroy or relocate existing jobs, community facilities or any business establishments? Is the displacement covered by the Uniform Relocation Act and are funds available for payments?
3. Are relocation funds available for families or individuals who may be directly displaced?
4. Will identifiable groups be affected--older persons, females, single-parent families, racial/ethnic, or income groups, or minority group members?
5. Are replacement facilities or housing units available within the community or in nearby neighborhoods? What will be the effect of relocation on these neighborhoods?
6. Will the project result in probable indirect displacement? If so, have measures been planned to alleviate the hardship on those affected whose displacement is not covered under the Act?

c. Employment and Income:

1. Will the project either significantly increase or decrease employment opportunities? Will it create conditions favorable or unfavorable to commercial, industrial, or institutional operation or development?
2. How many temporary and how many permanent jobs will be created by the project?
3. What is the profile of new jobs created by the project? What is the distribution across the skills and income scale? How do these relate to the skills and income profile of project area residents?
4. Will the new jobs likely go to area residents to lower income, unemployed and minority group members? Will construction jobs likely go to union or non-union workers?
5. Where are the new employees likely to come from (i.e., inner city, suburb, outside SMSA)?

VI. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES

a. Educational Facilities:

1. Will the additional school age children in the proposed development exceeds the capacity of existing or planned school facilities?
2. Does the potentially affected school(s) have adequate and safe access facilities (i.e., walking paths, bus routes, crosswalks and guards) given any calculations done for projected population increase? Are these adequate both in terms of safety and access?
3. Will additional or alternative facilities have to be provided to ensure safety and suitable access?
4. What measures will be taken by the superintendent or school's governing body to resolve potential problems/conflicts?

b. Commercial Facilities:

1. Is there adequate and convenient access to retail services? In the case of elderly, this means that shopping for such essential items as food and medicine is within three blocks and services such as banks and other convenience shopping are within walking distance.
2. Will existing retail and commercial services be adversely impacted by the proposed project? Will existing businesses be placed at a competitive disadvantage or be displaced?

c. Health Care:

1. Are non-emergency health care services located within a reasonable proximity to the proposed

project, i.e., less than a half-hour's drive or commute away? (In dense urban areas an even shorter time period may set the standards.)

2. Is emergency health service available within approximately three to five minutes? Such service can often be provided by police and fire personnel as well as by ambulance staff.
3. Can ambulance trips to a hospital or other health care center be made within 10 to 15 minutes?
4. Is the number of doctors, dentists, nurses and other trained medical staff in realistic proportion to any increase in residents/users?
5. If not, can provision be made for additional skilled staff?
6. Will project residents/users require special medical services or skills such as geriatric clinics?
7. Will the local comprehensive health-planning agency be contacted in the event that an increase in population from a proposed development causes a situation of increased or over capacity for area health care services? Consult the local area health systems agency to determine an estimate of number of hospital beds and other facilities needed. If over capacity is anticipated, the local comprehensive health-planning agency should be approached for possible alternative plans.

d. Social Services:

1. Are social services currently located in close proximity to the prospective users/residents? Are they within walking distance or convenient to public transportation and less than one-half hour's commute?
2. Is the number of trained staff including social workers, counselors, psychologists, psychiatrists, and related administrative and managerial personnel in realistic proportion to the anticipated increase residents/users? If not, could provision readily be made for additional skilled staff?
3. Will the demand for the social services increase and overburden existing facilities, can provision be made to obtain alternative and/or additional space?

e. Solid Waste:

1. Will the enlisting or planned solid waste disposal system adequately service the proposed development?
2. As a result of the project, will the design capacity of these facilities be exceeded?
3. Will the proposed project be adversely affected by proximity to these facilities?
4. Does the community have an adequate number of vehicles to provide the project with collection service?
5. Will the residents/users or proposed project have to pay annual/monthly costs for these services? Will these costs create severe financial hardships for project residents? (This can be a real consideration if low income or elderly are primary users.)

f. Waste Water:

1. Will existing or planned waste water systems adequately service the proposed development?
2. As a result of the project, will the design capacity of these facilities be exceeded?
3. Will the proposed project be adversely affected by proximity to these facilities?
4. In less developed areas, are soils suitable for on-site wastewater disposal such as septic systems?
5. Where onsite disposal is necessary, will the state or local health agency issue a permit?

g. Storm Water:

1. Will existing or planned storm water disposal and treatment systems adequately service the proposed development?
2. Will the project overload the design capacity of these facilities?
3. Will the proposed project be adversely affected by proximity to these facilities?

h. Water Supply:

1. Will either the municipal water utility or on-site water supply system be adequate or serve the proposed project?
2. Is the water supply quality safe from a chemical and bacteriological standpoint?

i. Public Safety--Police, Fire, and Emergency Medical:

1. Does the project location provide adequate access to police, fire and emergency medical services? Does the project design provide easy access for emergency vehicles and individuals? Are there obstacles to access, such as one-way roads, narrow bridges, waterways, expressways, and railroads that would prohibit access in an emergency situation? Will the project create such obstacles?
2. Is the quality of the police and fire protection services available to the project adequate to meet project needs?
3. Does the area have a particularly high crime rate? Are there special plans for a security system that has been approved by the police department? Is the architectural configuration of the development such that it is easily patrolled by police from the street?
4. Will the project create a burden on existing facilities in terms of manpower and/or equipment? Can services either be expanded or be provided by the project, such as an in-house security force?

j. Open Space, Recreation, and Cultural Facilities:

1. Are open space, recreational and cultural facilities within reasonable proximity (i.e., walking distance) to the project area? Is adequate public transportation available from the project to these facilities? (Note: small children and elderly persons need such facilities to be in very close proximity to their residences.)
2. Is there an adequate supply of these resources for the users or resident population of the development?
3. Will the CDBG project cause any overloading of existing facilities?
4. Are the special needs of certain population groups able to be satisfied, such as small children or the elderly and handicapped. For example, are there tot lots for very small children, playgrounds for elementary school children, drop-in centers for senior citizens and ball fields for teenagers.
5. If the development is housing, has space for informal play for children of all ages been included on-site? Have areas for passive recreation?

k. Transportation:

1. Will transportation facilities and services be adequate to meet the needs of the project's users? Is off-street parking available and adequate? Is adequate public transportation available?
2. Are there special transportation issues (programs for the elderly and handicapped, bridge clearances for trucks, emergency vehicle access) that have not been adequately provided for?
3. Will the project serve to reduce the mobility of any group?
4. Will the project encourage additional private vehicle trips and increase energy consumption?
5. Will the users of the project be encouraged to use both auto and public transit?
6. Will the project create any safety hazards? For example, have curbs been designed with wheelchair ramps, have pedestrian activated signal lights or pedestrian overpasses been included in plans where needed? Is traffic light timing adequate for elderly pedestrians?
7. Will the project be provided with an adequate level of transportation service? Will it overload existing or proposed transportation services or conversely, create a situation whereby facilities are seriously under-used?
8. Have special parking spaces been designated for exclusive use by the handicapped?

VI. NATURAL FEATURES - ATTACHMENT E

a. Water Resources - Ground Water-SOLE SOURCE AQUIFERS

Law/Regulation: Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water Act requires that EPA designate areas in which no new underground injection wells may be operated without a permit for the operation of the wells. The criteria for area designation is that an area has one well which is the sole or principal drinking water source for the area and which, if contaminated, would create a significant hazard to public health.

Compliance: To determine whether or not any federally assisted projects under the HUD programs will be constructed which may contaminate an aquifer designated by IPA as the sole source of drinking water for a community.

1. Attachment E is a current letter from EPA that states that EPA has not designated any aquifer in Utah as a sole source of drinking water as defined in Section 1424(e) of the Safe Drinking Water Act. Nor has EPA been petitioned for such designation or have any aquifer in Utah under consideration for such status.
2. If the proposed project will in anyway affect any underground water source the ECO must indicate this on the checklist and attach the letter from EPA indicating "No impact" to any sole source aquifers.

b. Surface Water:

1. Are there visual or other indications of water quality problems on or near the site?
2. Will the project involve discharge of sewage effluent into surface water bodies? If so, will it meet state, Federal and other applicable standards?
3. Will the project involve a substantial increase in impervious surface area, and, if so, have runoff control measures been included in the design?
4. Will the project affect surface water flows or water levels in ponds as a result of excessive ground water well pumping?

c. FLOODPLAINS MANAGEMENT AND WETLAND PROTECTION - FIGURES 1/2/3/4/5/6/7

Law/Regulation: Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 as amended, Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands and Applicable State Legislation or Regulations, and Executive Order 11988 requiring participation in the National Flood Insurance Program. Federal policy recognizes that floodplains have unique and significant public values and call for protection of floodplains, and reduction of loss of life and property by not supporting projects located in floodplains, wherever there is a practicable alternative.

Compliance:

1. Obtain and review a copy of the community's most current floodplain maps. If you do not have a copy of the community's floodplain map that illustrates the project area free maps and studies may be obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency by calling toll free 1-800-638-6620. Wetland maps may or may not be available.
2. Identify the site of the proposed project on the map to determine whether or not it resides in a known floodplain or wetland. See Figures 1 and 2. Highlight the areas(s) of the proposed project on the map.
3. Ask yourself these questions:

FLOODPLAINS - Executive Order 11988 - FIGURES 3/4/5/6)

- a. Will the project, or part of the project, be located in the 100-year floodplain?
- b. Will the project change the 100-year floodplain, or affect the flood way? (The flood way is the portion of the floodplain that must be reserved in order to discharge the 100-year flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot at any point.)
- c. Are there available alternatives to locating the proposed project or activity in the floodplain?
- d. Is the proposed project in compliance with Executive Order 11988 and implementing HUD procedures in 24 CFR Part 55?
- e. Is the proposed project or activity subject to compliance with the Federally-approved State Coastal Zone Management Plans?
- f. Is the proposed project or activity in compliance with conditions set forth by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concerning permits for dredge and fill activity?

SEE BOX ON FOLLOWING PAGE

Any project, newly constructed or reconstructed/rehabilitated, resulting in beneficial or adverse conditions, that will be located in a floodplain or wetland, even if only a segment of the project involves such an area, triggers the need to comply with E.O. 11988 or 11990. This Executive Order requires the entity to consider alternatives and to notify the public regarding the proposed activity.

EXCEPTION: RESIDENTIAL REHABILITATION. Compliance with 11988 is required only when the cost of the rehabilitation is expected to exceed 50 percent

WETLANDS - Executive Order 11990 - FIGURES 3/4/5/6/7)

Summary: Wetlands are those areas that are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas such as sloughs, potholes, wet meadows, river overflows, mud flats, and natural ponds. ***Wetlands do not have to be literally "wet" to be considered wetland habitats.***

The U.S. Army of Engineers (Corps.) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Jointly define wetlands as follows:

"Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life IN SATURATED SOIL CONDITIONS. Wetlands generally include swamps marshes, bogs, and similar areas."

Compliance:

1. Ask yourself these questions:

- a. Does the proposed CDBG project have the potential to affect or be affected by a wetland?
- b. Is the project in compliance with Executive Order 11990 and implementing HUD procedures in 24 CFR Part 55?
- c. Are there available alternatives to locating the project or activity in the wetland?
- d. Is the proposed project or activity subject to compliance with Federally-approved State Coastal Zone Management Plans?
- e. Is the proposed project or activity in compliance with conditions set forth by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers concerning permits for dredge and fill activity?

2. If it is apparent that the project will be constructed in a floodplain or a wetland, the Grantee must follow the compliance requirements of 11988 that entails notification of the public, a public hearing, and a final public notification of determination.

- a. The public notification process begins with the publication of (1) First Public Notice for Floodplains and Wetlands (FIGURES 4 and 5) and the holding of a public hearing. This hearing must be, at a minimum, 15 days following the public notification.

- b. During this hearing the **EIGHT-STEP DECISION-MAKING PROCESS** must be followed (FIGURE 6). The Grantee must also submit documentation to show that the required hearing and 8-step process did indeed take place (copies of minutes of the hearing.)
 - c. A Second Notice of Explanation may be published immediately following the hearing. The purpose of this notice is to inform the public of what the final determination was that was made at the public hearing - i.e., move the project, revises the plans, include floodplain measures, etc.
 - d. Copies of both public notices and the minutes of the hearing must be attached to the checklist when it is submitted.
3. If you are not sure or cannot determine whether wetlands exist within the project area contact the Army Corp of Engineers to make the determination. If the decision they make is positive, follow the instruction in 2 above.
4. The Corps has been assigned responsibility for administering the Section 404 permitting process. Activities in wetlands for which permits may be required include, but are not limited to:
- Placement of fill material
 - Ditching activities when the excavated material is sidecast
 - levee and dike construction
 - mechanized land clearing
 - land leveling
 - most road construction
 - dam construction

d. COASTAL BARRIERS - NOT APPLICABLE IN REGION VIII

e. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS - ATTACHMENT C

Law/Regulation: The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 - Policy and direction pertaining to wild and scenic rivers (WSR) are found in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968. The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act establishes the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (NWSRS), designates rivers included in the system, establishes policy for managing designated rivers, and prescribes a process for designating additions to the system.

Summary - The act states "*certain selected rivers of the Nation which with their immediate environments, possess outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreation, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, or other similar values (including ecological values), shall be preserved in free-flowing condition, and that they and their immediate environments shall be protected for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.*" Consideration of a potential wild and scenic river is an inherent part of the ongoing land and resource management planning process.

Compliance:

Review the List of Inventoried Rivers, Attachment C. If your project will be crossing over, discharging into, or in anyway impacting any of the rivers or streams included in this National Rivers Inventory(NHI), you must contact the appropriate agency to determine the appropriate mitigation action. If your project will have no influence on any of the rivers or streams note this on the checklist and attach the inventory list to the checklist.

f. FARMLANDS PROTECTION

Law/Regulation: Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981-Any proposed action that encourages the conversion of prime, unique, important farmlands. The purpose of this Act is to minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary conversion of farmland to non-agricultural uses.

Summary - Farmland is a unique natural resource. In an effort to assure that the direct or indirect actions of the Federal Government do not cause United States farmland to be irreversibly converted to non-agricultural uses the Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981 was legislated.

Compliance:

1. Assess whether or not the proposed project will convert farmland. Provide information on the land use zoning which now exists in the project area. If the land is already zoned for commercial or residential uses, indicate this on the checklist.

CASES WHERE THE ACT DOES NOT APPLY
1. The proposed project site does not contain prime, unique, or designated statewide or locally important farmland (as defined by the Act).
2. The proposed project is on <u>prime</u> farmland that is already "committed" to urban development or water storage (applies to prime farmland only -- see 7 CFR 658.2(a)).
3. Projects beyond the planning stage or where engineering or architectural design had begun or had been contracted for prior to August 6, 1984.
4. Projects involving grants, loans or mortgage insurance for purchase or rehabilitation of existing structures.
In summary, if neither the entire site nor any part of it are classified or identified as "farmland", the Act will not apply.

If you have questions or cannot make a determination regarding the status of the property contact the Soil Conservation Office.

g. ENDANGERED SPECIES - ATTACHMENT B

Law/Regulation: Endangered Species Act - Any proposed action that might jeopardize continued assistance of endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or modification of critical habitat. Agencies shall insure that their actions conserve listed species and ensure, in consultation with other agencies, that their actions to not jeopardize listed species or modify critical habitats.

Summary - determine whether CDBG funded projects are likely to affect endangered or threatened species or Critical Habitats listed periodically under Section 4 of the Act.

Compliance:

1. In compliance with Section 7(a) of the Act ECO's must make a site observation and review the most current list of Endangered Species to ensure that a proposed project is not likely to affect the continued existence of an endangered or threatened species nor result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitats of plant and animal life.

2. After making a site visit and reviewing the most current list the ECO cannot make a determination whether or not the activity will impact any identified species you must contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Office to make a determination.

VII. LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Compliance: The ECO must ensure that all local laws, permits, regulations, etc. have been identified and met , or indicate how and when they will be met at the time of the completion of the Checklist.